Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JULY 18, 1845.** | **NUMBER 218.**

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.
June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 90..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 90..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-te

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Madison House. His charges, as here tofore shall be moderate.

April 11

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 r

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::r.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's. 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204 1year

MEDICINES,
PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 r

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendants of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, and that part of Union formerly Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Board *at the new Courthouse in Charlotte, on Thursday the 24th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Elysian Grove. July 9, 1845.

N. B. School Committees, and others having business to transact with the Board, are requested to attend as above. 17w2 T. L. H.

TARIFF.

From the Washington Union.

"THE TARIFF—IT MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD."—*Robert J. Walker's letter to the editor of the Mississippian.*

Messrs. Bancroft and Walker have just struck a blow—one for the *revenue limits*," and the other for the "*revenue standard*,"—which is calculated to command the attention of the nation. We said, some weeks ago, that the tariff system must "be reduced to the revenue standard;" and that the tariff of 1842 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others, too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. The sooner it is reduced, the better for all. It is better even for them manufacturers themselves to understand on what they are to calculate. It is better for the rich capitalists to have moderate and stable duties, than those which are too high, and on that account, never fixed, but always unpopular and always fluctuating. It is better for the tranquillity of the administration—better for the prosperity of the whole people."

We had determined, most respectfully, but in the frankest spirit, to follow up the remarks of these two distinguished secretaries with a few observations from our own pen, in this evening's paper, and to republish the substance of an article which we find in the "Clarksville (Tennessee) Jeffersonian," and to reproduce two very interesting facts which we find—one in ths "Richmond Times," and the other in the "Philadelphia Inquirer." We had theses several articles on our table for our immediate use to-day. We intended to show that the tariff of 1842 "must be reduced to the revenue standard;" that it was calculated to pamper the manufacturing or favored interests of the country, at the expense of the farming, the commercial, or the oppressed interest; that, whilst the manufacturers were deriving extraordinary profits from the tariff monopoly which they enjoyed, the farmers were burning their candles at both ends, receiving smaller prices for their productions, and paying higher prices for their manufactured goods. In the support of this single proposition, we have invoked the statistics of the article which we republish this evening from the "New York Evening Post." We were about to make these appeals to an enlightened people, when suddenly a new ally appears in the field. This morning, we find the following article in the columns of the "National Intelligencer." We lay it before our readers, with some thanks to that paper; which are the more cheerfully offered, because we are so seldom under obligations to that journal for valuable and liberal political articles of this description. We thank it for calling our attention to the debate at all. Since reading the sketch of it in the "Intelligencer," we have glanced our eyes over the last "New York Albion," (which has just opened an exchange with the "Union,") and we find the whole debate in its columns, from which the "National Intelligencer" has, probably, made its abstract. (Our own exchange with the principal London journals is now in a train of arrangement, but not yet completed.)

We find many more speeches in the Albion than are noticed in the Intelligencer; and those of Sir Robert Peel and others reported more *in extenso*. We shall probably hereafter give further extracts. We also find the following interesting remarks from the editor of the "N. Y Albion," upon the position of the English Premier, and upon the results which may be expected to be developed by the great movements of the British people, and the liberal opinions of their Prime Minister. We put these remarks of the "Albion" in the foreground, because they furnish a key to the position of parties in England, and the anticipated results of these great questions of free trade and the protective system.

From the Albion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

On reperusing our files by the last steamer, we see no subject of so much importance, or that seems so big with events of the future, as the subject of debate which took place on Lord John's resolutions. It is true that many of the London papers pronounce this debate a mere piece of party manœuvre, and intended to show off my Lord John and his whig adherents in a sort of grand field day exercise, rather than as portending any marked result from the debate itself, or the vote taken on it. Such, indeed, was the opinion entertained of it by members of Parliament themselves; for we find that, on the second night of the discussion, the House was on the point of being "counted out," as the phrase is, because less than forty members were present.

But in the course of the speeches that were made, opinions were given, and admissions made by Sir Robert Peel in relation to his views on free trade, that have astonished the conservative party, and brought with them the direct apprehensions of the future. Bell's Weekly Messenger, always a steady conservative paper, and high in the confidence of the party, particularly that portion of it representing the landed property of the kingdom, takes a most serious view of the state of affairs announces the Premier for having deserted the party that put him in power, and calls on that party to abandon him, seek another leader, and trust no more to his promises.

It should be borne in mind, that "Bell's Messenger" is by no means a violent paper; on the contrary, it has always been liberal and considerate in its views and its language; but it unquestionably speaks the sentiments of the Duke of Richmond and the landed aristocracy. This want of confidence in Sir Robert Peel has been gradually reaching its present height; but it is the declaration of the Premier and of Lord John Russell in the debate, that has spread so much consternation in the conservative ranks. Sir John Tyrell said that Sir Robert Peel had lost the confidence of the conservatives 'If that be the case,' said Sir Robert, 'I will not beg back that confidence by the slightest expression of regret for the course I have taken.' Turning to Lord John Russell, he said, 'I fully admit all the principles involved in the second and third resolutions.' Now, these resolutions declare, *first, that all laws imposing protective duties impair the efficacy of labor; and, secondly, that the present corn laws check improvements in agriculture.* These are bold declarations; but what says Lord John Russell, the whig leader, to Sir John Tyrell? 'Let not Sir John Tyrell and the agricultural members imagine, if they should propose a vote of want of confidence in her majesty's ministers, that I should support it.' Again he said, 'I know that the best present mode for carrying out my principles, is to leave the party in power.' From these bold and decided expressions, on the part of the leaders of the two great parties of the country, it is inferred that a coalition between them may, at no distant day, be formed. We ourselves believe that, in the event of any great desertion of the Premier by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance, rather than forego the completion of the great changes in the policy of the country which he contemplates. At present, however, he seems strong enough to carry out his own system. The diminished hostility of the whigs makes him more independent; and the paucity of talent and influence of the landed aristocracy in the lower house of Parliament—or rather the want of a leading man, who combines all the great requisites of a leader of a great body—will render it difficult for the landholders to put a champion of adequate power and energy against him. The conjunction of circumstances is a marvellous one. Here is a statesman placed at the head of the country by a party whose power he uses all his efforts to destroy, whose policy he on all occasions thwarts, and whose remonstrances he treats with indifference. In spite of all of what are termed his unpopular acts, he still retains his majorities in the grand council of the nation; and is able to bring in, discuss, and carry the very measures on which his predecessors were shipwrecked. That he is resolute in his determination to carry out his whole system, there can be no doubt; this is apparent enough from the debate that is before us, and it is equally apparent that the malcontents have not the power of arresting his career. He seems to be an agent with irrevocable powers, acting in defiance of his instructions, and following the full bent of his own will.

These considerations have induced many thinking men to examine his measures with a view of ascertaining if a policy so vigorously adopted and pertinaciously adhered to, be not in reality the true one;—whether Sir Robert Peel be the master spirit of the age, or the victim of selfish expediency, prompted by jacobin tendencies and inclinations? *The result of these inquiries, we believe, has been, that most of the men of business throughout the three kingdoms are converts to his policy; and hence the secret of his success. The merchants, the bankers, the fund-holders, and the manufacturers, or the bulk of them, approve of his system, and encourage him to proceed. So do a large portion of the most eminent politicians—men of such distinction as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, for example. We do not see, in fact, any change of measures can, at present, be effected.* On the contrary, we may expect the Maynooth bill, and the bill for establishing new colleges in Ireland, to become laws ere the present session closes. *And in the next session, should the peace of Christendom remain undisturbed, we may look forward to further relaxations in the commercial code, to fresh concessions to Ireland, and to a continuance of those measures which Sir Robert Peel deems essential to the safety, honor, glory, and prosperity of the British empire.*

And now, we respectfully ask, whether, amid these signs of the times, here and abroad, of the flourishing condition of manufactures in the United States; amid the extravagant profits they are reaping; amid the profitable exportations of our manufactures abroad, to compete with foreign unprotected fabrics, and the *labor saving* machinery which we are inventing; amid the reduced prices of our agricultural productions; amid the advances in England, among her people and their ministers, to a free and more liberal system; while freedom from anticommercial shackles seems stamped upon the age itself, and promises to become the great law of the highest improvements of civilization,—can we stand quietly reconciled to the act of '42? Can we regard it as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians? Or, shall we not say, the act of '42 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community?"

Or shall we not rather say with Mr. Walker. "*The tariff—it must be reduced to the revenue standard?*"

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

Substance of the article on the tariff, from the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, June 21st, 1845.

As the time approaches, when the tariff of 1842 will be repealed or modified, it is important that the objections to the act should be fully explained, and the mystery with which politicians have surrounded the question be dispelled. Experience proves the impossibility of inventing a system of taxation to distribute the burden equally upon all classes. The democratic creed is to tax each in proportion to his wealth; and the present tariff is objectionable, because it does not do this. It taxes the *poor*, for the benefit of the rich.

Perhaps nine-tenths of the voters have never read the tariff of 1842; and probably nine-tenths of those who have read it, do not understand its operation It places a higher tax on the common necessaries of life, used almost exclusively by the poor, than on the luxuries used by the more wealthy. No excuse has been given for this difference, except that it is done to protect "American industry" The result is brought about by collecting the revenue in *minimum* and *specific*, instead of *ad valorem* duties The duties on coarse cottons explain how the deception is made to appear so plausible.

The sections of the act which refer to fabrics read as follows:

"*Provided*, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value 20 cents per square yard; and if dyed, printed, colored or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents per square yard; excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, and a duty be paid thereon, accordingly"—that is, on the assumed valuation

We have no doubt but that a majority of the people would read the above extract from the law, and see nothing strange or unjust about it. It was intended to write it, so as not to be understood. Otherwise, it would at once have received the condemnation of the working people of the country. In reality, it means that a duty of thirty per cent of 20 cents is imposed on all plain cotton goods costing not more than twenty cents per yard. Thus, fabrics costing 20 cents per yard, are taxed 30 per cent; those costing 10 cents, 60 per cent; those costing 5 cents, 120 per cent. Two-thirds of the cottons used in this country cost less than 8 cents, and are used mostly by those in moderate circumstances and by the poorer classes. This tax is equal to 6 cents per yard on all kinds of cotton fabrics. Who will say that this mode of taking the poor for the benefit of the manufacturer and of the rich, is just? By this deception, the American manufacturer has a duty in his favor four or five times higher than the law *appears* to give him; and those wearing coarse cotton fabrics pay four or five times higher duties (in proportion) than those who wear the finer kinds. Why is this manifest injustice perpetrated under the catch words "protection to American industry?" Though our whig friends may fancy us simple, we have always thought that the poorer classes would be benefitted by buying cotton fabrics for 5 or 6 cents per yard, rather than for eight or nine, as at present; and that they are *not* benefitted by paying a tax fifty or sixty per cent. higher on their purchases, than is paid on those of the more wealthy.

The case we have stated is an illustration of what is called minimum duties; which consists in taxing an arbitrary value on goods, and then taxing them on the false valuation.

It is said that high duties make cheap goods. Does any one possessing one grain of common sense, suppose that the wealthy classes would be willing to be taxed in an inverse ratio? Certainly not. They like the tariff very well, but are disinterested enough to let others derive the benefit of it. They are perfectly willing that the poor should enjoy the privilege of supporting the government.

We said that the apology for thus taxing the poor was to "protect American industry." How does it do it? Why, the tax imposed upon foreign fabrics enables the American manufacturer to raise the price of articles as much above what he could sell them for *with a profit*, as the duty on foreign goods of the same description The tariff is so high, that importation is cut off; consequently, the American manufacturer has the monopoly of the market, so long as he keeps the price of the goods below what the Englishman could import them for.

It is a well authenticated fact, and one of which the manufacturer himself boasts, that he *can sell* cotton fabrics cheaper than they can be imported duty free. It further appears that the English manufacturers have asked and obtained the privilege of bringing the raw material into England, duty free *to enable them to compete with the American manufacturer in the Chinese and other markets.* This six cents a yard duty, then, is nothing more than a bounty to the manufacturer, which the consumer has to pay for every yard he uses. Thus the lordly manufacturer is enabled to fill his pockets at the expense of the people We have seen fit at this time to allude to the minimum principle of the tariff, and we shall, in our next, speak of the specific and the ad valorem principles

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGLAND

A London letter says that the Americans, not contented with supplying John Bull with beef, pork cotton, tobacco, ice, wooden clocks, and numerous other articles, are actually sending over sheetings and shirtings—or "cloths," as they are there termed. The following paragraph appeared recently in a London journal:

"The American brown cloths are really substantial, and, to the home-liver part of a community, most valuable fabrics Manchester cloths, of the same descriptions, are not to be compared to them; and although the import duty upon them be 10 per cent, we could wish that our agriculturists would try them, and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods, as well as for American grain and American provisions."

From the Richmond Times.

IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURES.

Quite a stir has been created at Lowell by the introduction of a new cotton-spinning frame, which has just been put into operation there. It is said to require but *one half of the power*, and will make *more yarn*, and of *more even twist*, at about *two thirds the expense* of the other kinds of frames in use.

The manufacture of figured silk ribands is about to be commenced in Bangor on an extensive scale No manufactory of the kind has ever yet been established in this country. One of the parties concerned (Mr. Vogel, a Swiss by birth,) has effected a great saving in the business of substituting the power loom for hand labor; and it is said that a loom, constructed on his plain, is capable, with the assistance of a girl of only moderate skill, of weaving thirty-seven ribands at the same time The person superintending the machine can change the patterns at pleasure.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT DEBAT IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the resolutions brought forward by Lord John Russell on the 26th of May last, was perhaps more portentous in its indications, than any other which has lately occurred. There were no immediate and marked consequences flowing from the debate, but, in the course of the speeches which were made, opinions were expressed by Sir Robert Peel in relation to *free trade*, which have filled the high-toned conservative party with considerable doubt and apprehension as to his future policy *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, one of the leading organs of that party, denounces the Premier for having deserted his party: calls upon the party to desert *him*, and asks, "Is it not now time for every section of the consevative party to look around them for a new man?" Bell's Messenger is by no means a violent paper, but it is understood to speak the sentiments of the landed aristocracy. Sir John Tyrell's speech is also ominous. Sir Robert Peel fully admits all the principles contained in Lord John Russell's second and third resolutions. [These resolutions are *opposed to protective duties and the corn laws*] Lord John Russell has said "*that he would not support a vote of want of confidence in ministers*," and further "*that he knows the best present mode for carrying out his principles is to leave the present party in power.*"

These being the sentiments of the leaders of the two great parties, it is a fair inference that a coalition may take place at no very distant day. It is quite probable that if Sir Robert should be deserted by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance, rather than abandon the line of policy which he contemplates. He is, however, strong enough at present; and most of the men of business in the kingdom are said to be converts to his policy and friendly to the course he is pursuing. Of this debate—which, if it lead to anything, will involve consequences of great importance to the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of this country—we have thought that we should perform an acceptable service to our readers by giving the following brief sketch. It will be found to contain much information of an interesting nature, besides what relates to the main point at issue.

The resolutions moved by Lord John Russell were nine in number.

The 1st merely asserted that the present, being a period of peace, &c., was a suitable one to devise measures for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes.

The 2d declared that those laws which impose duties usually called *protective*, tend to impair efficiency of labor, to restrict the *free interchange* of commodities, and to impose on the people *unnecessary taxation.*

3d. That the present corn laws tend to check improvements in agriculture, produce uncertainty in all farming speculations, and hold out to the owners and occupiers of land, prospects of special advantage which they fail to secure.

4th. That the House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of British subjects.

The 5th related to some alteration in the law of parish settlement.

The 6th related to a systematic plan of colonization.

The 7th related to a more general diffusion of education.

The 8th related to an extension of religious and moral instruction.

The 9th moved an address to [illegible] the subject of the foregoing

all these resolutions was one and the same; and that was, the bettering the condition of the laboring classes. It was impossible to separate their physical from their religious, moral, and intellectual condition; and that it was in vain to attempt to improve the one, if the other were neglected. He gave a history of the progress of the national debt, and of taxation, and showed their effects upon the laboring community. No great reduction in taxation could take place; for out of the fifty millions annually raised, nearly the whole was wanted to pay the interest of the debt, and maintain national faith; and not more than three millions can be saved, between the most extravagant and the most economical peace establishment. The wages of the laborer have never increased in proportion to the depreciations which have taken place in the value of money: first, by the bank restriction act of 1797, and secondly, by Sir Robert Peel's currency bill of 1818. Lord John dwelt largely on the subject of the second resolution. "Some persons," said he "still retain the theory that, without protection, certain branches of industry cannot be maintained. I do think it necessary that we should express one opinion or the other: either let us adopt the policy of Mr. Vansittart, and protect all branches of industry or agriculture; or let us abandon that system as vicious and unsound. For my own part, I think the system is vicious and unsound." Lord John cited several statements from Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, to show that the importation of manufactures, under the reduced duties of 1842, was not overwhelming, and that native manufactures are quite able to bear up against foreign competition. "If, then, those principles were just—if it were right to reduce protecting duties within a moderate compass—why has not the same course been pursued with regard to other articles, of more importance than any contained in the tariff of 1842? My conclusion is, that the system is altogether vicious, and that we ought to abandon it."

To substantiate his third resolution, he cited the complaint of farmers, that although they have protection of more than forty per cent, upon the food of the people, they have been in a state of difficulty, and have been unable to employ the regular number of laborers during the last two years on account of diminished means. "My own opinion is," said Lord John, "that a small *fixed* duty would be preferable to a sliding scale of duty—even to a vanishing scale. However, if I were asked *whether I think that it is desirable to have any duty on corn at all*, I should say, as an abstract question, *that it certainly is not.* Corn is one of the worst articles that you can tax; but, in making changes in your commercial policy, I know the evil that is produced by a sudden alteration."

His proposed alteration in law of parochial settlement relates to technicalities in the English poor laws, which are, happily for us, not understood in this country.

The resolution respecting colonization appears to have reference particularly to Canada

The necessity for a more general diffusion of education is made evident by the following statements.

Of the criminals in Berkshire, one third were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire, one half were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Denbigshire, two-thirds were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Devonshire, out of seventy-one offenders under sixteen years of age, only four could read well,

In Essex, one-half were in total ignorance: while,

of 212 convicted prisoners, 48 had never been at school at all, and only 36 above six months.

In Herefordshire, out of 385 prisoners, only *one* could read well.

With respect to religious instruction in Sussex, out of 877 prisoners, 141 did not know the Saviour's name; 483 just knew his name with his history; and had [illegible] per cent. of the whole number had any reasonable knowledge of the Christian faith. Some said they had occasionally been in a place of worship, but that, when they did attend, all was darkness and confusion to their mind; and so they gave it up.

Lord John eloquently advocated the interests of education and moral and religious instruction, and said: "Whilst we are considering what sums we shall distribute in *China* or the *South Sea islands*, or in *Africa*, for the promotion of the Christian faith, do not let us forget the great ignorance *at home*."

Sir James Graham agreed with the first resolution, but opposed all the rest; he advocated the corn laws and a judicious protective system; *he was for a cautious and judicious reduction of protection*, corresponding with the growth of the population This, he said, had been the guiding commercial policy of the present ministers. Taking the reductions from 1815 to the present time, it would appear that the removal of not less than £6,300,000 of in direct taxation was the result of their measures. The taxes removed were principally on articles of consumption used by the working classes The number of articles subject to customs had been reduced from eleven hundred and fifty two, to five hundred and seventy-nine.

He defended the operation of the present sliding duty on corn, as tending to steadiness both in price and imports, and operating more favorably, both as a fiscal and a protective measure, than a fixed duty. The prices of several articles of necessity to the laboring man had been materially reduced, and the reduction was clearly traceble to legislation. For instance: wheat has fallen from 64s. per quarter, in 1841, to 46s. now; beef from 7d. per pound to 4½d.; mutton from 7d. to 6d.; sugar from 7d. to 5d.; coffee from 2s. to 1s. 4d.; and tea from 5s to 4s. Nothing affects wages more disadvantageously than changes of price arising from variations in the amount of the circulating medium: that evil has been checked by prudent legislation. In 1841, the bullion in the hands of the Bank of England was only £5,000,000; their notes in circulation £16,000,000. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is £16,000,000; the circulation £21.000 000 and the banking measures of government will contribute to further steadiness. Before the year 1844 there had been constructed in Great Britain 2.355 miles of railway, at a cost of £66,700,000: in 1844 728 miles were added, with an outlay of £10,300,000. There are now railway projects in agitation for the addition of 6,000 miles more, to cost an additional sum of £18,000,000, promising ample employment for labor for many years to come. Although speculation has been checked, yet at no period of our history has speculation been founded on more secure grounds, or carried so far as at present. It is gratifying also to know that *crime* has diminished. The number of persons convicted in 1842 was 31,309; in 1843, 29,951; in 1844, 26.542 *Pauperism* has diminished, the poor relief for the able-bodied having diminished 20 per cent. in 1844, as compared with 1843. Voluntary *emigration* has not been unattended to; 70,000 persons went out in 1844 *Education* has also been attended to. The government grant was increased in 1842 from £30,000 to £40,000, and it is now proposed to make it £75,000. Since 1823 no less than £320,000 has been annually [illegible] a gross expenditure of £1,000,000. The National Board of Education in Ireland may challenge comparison with any similar establishment in any country of Europe. Further, *ninety seven churches* have been built during eighteen months, offering accomodations for 526,000 persons, and the endowment of 206 ministers.

Sir James concluded by saying that, as the carrying the resolutions would imply censure on ministers, he should move the previous question.

Sir John Tyrell *charged ministers with having deserted the agriculturists, who might, perhaps, look for support eleswhere.*

Viscount Pollington could not support the resolutions, but did not feel so much alarmed as others at the prospect of repealing the corn laws.

Mr. Charles Villers said Sir James Graham was an excellent witness for the repeal of the corn laws. He actually proved the case of the advocates for free trade, *for he showed that flour, meat, and sugar were rendered cheaper to the poor man by the reduction of duties.*

Mr. Bickham Escot opposed the resolutions, objecting to them in detail. He believed that *it is impossible for the advocates of protection any longer to defend it by the usual arguments.*

Lord Howick supported the resolutions. He insisted that dependence is not to be placed on the present aspect of prosperity, and that measures ought to be taken to provide for more adverse times; and he vindicates the comprehensive nature of the resolutions, as embracing subjects closely connected, and all necessary to a correct view of the main question—the condition of the working classes. "*He thought that the system of restriction ought to be at once and entirely abandoned, the time for compromise having gone by. He could wish to go through the whole tariff, and at once abolish every duty which was not levied bona fide for the purpose of revenue.*"

Sir Robert Peel said, when speaking on the corn laws: "If I thought it advisable to come to the abstract resolution on this subject, *I do not see how I could differ from the noble lord*; because when he asks us to consider the subject with such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial, I consider that is the very course we have taken. *We have added to it no protective duties. Our course has been to withdraw protections*, combined with 'such cautious and deliberate arrangements' as we thought would most benefit all classes of her Majesty's subjects." "To the principle of the second and third resolutions, *that protective duties are in themselve an evil, he could not give his acquiescence;* though their remission requires great deliberation. In alluding to the observation of Sir John Tyrell, that ministers had lost the confidence of the landed interest for going too rapidly forward in the anti protective course, Sir Robert said: "If it be so, *I cannot consent to repurchase their confidence by the expression of any regret or penitence on account of the course which we have pursued. I believe that course has conduced to the general interests of the country.* The interests and the welfare of the proprietors of land do not depend upon the mere nominal sum which the quarter of corn may fetch. If ministers had lost the confidence of one set of men, the rapidity of their movemets and, through their caution, had failed to secure the confidence of another set, he hoped that both would join to express want of confidence in a ministry which could not satisfactorily administer the affairs of the country; but he repeated, that he would not attempt to gain that confidence by departing from the course which he had taken, believing it to be based on sound principles."

Lord John Russel, in his reply, said that the real question before the House was this; "Whether, in their opinon it, was wise to make a further alteration in the import duties, and especially in the corn law? whether they ought to commence that change now, or whether it would be better to wait for another period before they commenced that change? Opinion in favor of protection, he gathered, even from some of his opponents in the debate, grows weaker every day. It is obvious that a duty of 40 to 50 per cent on the food of the people cannot much longer be retained; and he again urged the policy of making the change in a time of tranquillity."

"If Sir John Tyrell and his friends were to vote 'want of confidence' in ministers, he (Lord John Russell) *would hesitate in voting with them*; for, he thought, if those whig principles he and his friends advocated were to be carried into effect, they would, under present circumstances, *be more likely to be carried into effect by the present government than by their opponents.*"

The House then divided on "the previous question" as opposed to the first resolution, which was carried by 182 to 104 majority against the resotion 73 The rest were successively put and negatived.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

MR. FISHER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Fisher, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

At Concord. Cabarrus,		Tuesday, July	22
E. B. D. Sloan's, Meck.		Saturday "	26
Charlotte,	"	Monday "	28
Rutledge's, Lincoln,		Tuesday "	29
Sandifer's Springs, Lin.		Wednesday	30
Col. A. Mauney's,	"	Thursday	31
Seagle's Store, Catawba,		Friday, Aug.	1
Newton,	"	Saturday	2
Gabriel's,	"	Monday	4
Beatty's Ford,	"	Tuesday	5

EULOGY ON JACKSON.

Our citizens, one and all, we hope will not forget that next Thursday is the day appointed for the delivery of the Eulogy on Gen. Jackson, in this place by the Rev. Mr. Freeman. We hope to see a large concourse in attendance.

THE GRAVE YARD.

We are requested to state, that a meeting of the people of Charlotte will be held at the new Courthouse on Saturday next, to take into consideration the condition of our village cemetery. We called the attention of our citizens to this subject some time since, and we hope now, for the credit of our village, that some efficient measures may be adopted in the premises.

☞ Nearly every portion of our County has been, the past week, blessed with bountiful showers of rain. Though late in coming, these rains will be of immense benefit to the corn crops. Late corn may yet yield very well.

We understand the proceedings of the celebration at Beatty's Ford were sent to us last week, but we have not yet received them, in consequence of the absence from town of the gentleman who had them in charge.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

In our last paper, we understand we committed an error in saying that Mr. Fisher proposed to Col Barringer at Lincoln, to "make a regular list of appointments," and that Col. B. would not agree to it. We learn that there was no formal proposition, but an intimation from Mr. Fisher, that he should prefer such an arrangement; to which Col. B. answered that he could not attend more than one or two appointments in Lincoln county, and promised to confer further on the subject. He has never approached Mr. Fisher on the subject since, and he felt a delicacy in renewing it to his opponent. We would not willingly do Col. Barringer injustice and therefore make this statement. It, however, alters the complexion of the matter very little.

TENNESSEE.

The contest in our sister State, for Governor, Congress and the state legislature, is becoming very animated. The prospects for the redemption of the State seem very flattering. A letter to the editor from a gentleman well informed, who resides in Rutherford county, says—(June 23,) "I heard Brown and Foster, the rival candidates for Governor, yesterday. Their discussion was very animated, but Brown is decidedly the strongest man before the people. He inspires his friends with new zeal and incites them to renewed exertions. I think we will be certain to carry the legislature, and thus secure the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. I have strong hopes, too, of the election of our noble champion Brown. So mote it be!

Public Spirit.—We are happy to state to the public, that our enterprising fellow-cittizen, John F. Phifer, Esq., of Lincolnton, is now erecting on the site of the old nail factory, at the High Shoals, the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of *Cotton Bagging*. Mr. P. is himself extensively engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, though resident here; but having a good capital, and a commendable public spirit, he has invested considerable of it to the credit of old Lincoln. The building is nearly completed, and a good part of the machinery has been received.—*Lincoln Courier.*

AMOS WEAVER, ESQ.

The federal editors in this District, in abusing this gentleman in their own peculiar coarse style, have waked up an "ugly customer." His communication in to-day's paper proves this. It was intended for publication in the Charlotte Journal, and a copy sent to that paper; but for fear its publication would be refused there, a copy was also sent to us.

And, by the way, we observe in the last Salisbury federal sheet an infamously slanderous piece against Mr. Weaver. It is an anonymous communication, charging, that Mr. Weaver is in the employ of Mr. Fisher, travelling over this District, with a wagon loaded with whiskey, to treat and electioneer for the Democratic candidate for Congress. In the first place, those who know Mr. Fisher, will at once put the brand of falsehood upon this slander. He is known to be too honorable and honest to adopt any such means to gain success. The democracy are proud that they have a candidate against whose moral character there can be nothing of a stainful character alledged. He stands proudly forth, and challenges his opponents to lay their finger upon a single moral blemish in his character. He will stoop to no low and dirty means to secure his election; though his opponents are constantly charging upon him what they are doubtless busy at themselves—fraud and falsehood. In the next place, Mr. Weaver is of too proud a spirit to travel about as the tool of any man or set of men, and has a plenty of business of his own to see after. He follows wagoning for a living, and trades upon liquors, and other agricultural productions mostly to South Carolina and to the iron works in this State. In passing along, he no doubt talks freely on politics to those he meets; and it is *this* which annoys so the federal scribblers. He talks with power and effect, and tells the people how he has been imposed upon, and how he found his error. This is his offence, and for this he is abused and slandered by the federal scribblers of the District.

We hope Mr. Weaver will go on in the good work, and redouble his exertions in defiance of those who would crush him for his independence. An honest and candid people will do him justice.

MR. FISHER AND THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The veritable Editor of the Raleigh *Register* has discovered a "mare's nest," and has set the scribblers about the two Federal papers in this District cackling at a terrible rate. But it turns out all cackling and nothing else. Mr. Gales hearing from his correspondents, how Mr. Fisher is using up the abominable whig Tariff of 1842, and fearing for the fate of his good friend, Mr. Barringer, cries out, "why Mr. Fisher himself was once a Tariff man." Now, Mr. Gales, we tell you in your teeth, you are—mistaken. Mr. Fisher never was, and we venture to say, never will be a protective Tariff man. We have known Mr. Fisher, and been familiar with his course, from our youth to this time, and we know of no one who has been more uniformly hostile to *protective Tariffs*, than himself. When he was first in Congress, he voted against every attempt to raise the Tariff. Afterwards, while a member of the Legislature, (perhaps in 1827,) he was one of a committee, that reported a memorial to Congress in which these words are found: "It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay imposts, but it is maintained that that power was given for the purpose of revenue, and *revenue alone*, and that *every other use of the power is usurpation on the part of Congress.*"

In 1832, Mr. Fisher delivered an address against the protective policy to an anti-Tariff meeting, held in the Courthouse in Salisbury, in which he exposes the iniquities of the act of 1832, in such a manner as to have produced a powerful effect. This address led to the contest in Rowan, in 1833, when Mr. Fisher, Maj. John Beard, and John Clement were the anti-Tariff candidates, and Gen. Polk, H. C. Jones, and Mr. Ward were the Tariff candidates, and which resulted in the triumphant election of Fisher, Beard, and Clement.

The compromise act of 1833, quieted the question about the Tariff, and we heard nothing more about it in the country anywhere until the Presidential contest came on.

In 1839, we recollect that Dr. Henderson, who opposed Mr. Fisher for Congress, accused Mr. Fisher and the Democratic party of a design to repeal the compromise act, and reduce the duties. Mr. Fisher everywhere *repeated* his charges, and said, if the Clay party should get into power, there was more danger that they would repeal the compromise and *raise* the taxes. Mr. Fisher in all his public speeches, expressed his acquiescence in the compromise act, and openly denounced all protective Tariffs In 1840, while a member of Congress, he published a circular to his constituents, where he characterizes "protective tariffs" in the following language:

"Of all the political curses that have ever been inflicted on this country since we became a free people, the *protective tariff* has been the greatest. It is, in fact, the source of all the political evils we have experienced during the past fourteen years; it was the cause of bringing into existence many of the banks, and it stimulated the whole system into those excesses which now are bringing ruin on the banks themselves, and destruction on thousands of the people. During its continuance, it every year took millions out of the pockets of the people, not to support Government, but to be put into the pockets of the great manufacturers at the north. It operated with particular hardship and oppression on the farmers, planters, and mechanics of the south, including those of our own State. The money collected by this system from the hard earnings of the people went to swell the tide of prosperity in the manufacturing districts, whilst it impoverished every part of the southern States. It was, in short, a system to tax the many for the benefit of the few— it made "the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

Now, after all this, we would have supposed that Mr Fisher was the last man in North Carolina, that could be charged with ever having been a Tariff man, or in favor of "protective tariffs;" and yet, the Editor of the Raleigh Register has such little regard for truth and propriety, as to come out and charge him with having once been a protective tariff man. And how do you think he sets about proving it? Why, in 1827-'28, Mr. Fisher made a Report in the Legislature in favor of introducing manufactures, and wool growing in N. C The report was extensively read, and no doubt had a powerful effect in arousing the people of the State to these subjects. We remember the Report well, and defy Gales & Co. to show one sentence, or word in it in favor of protective tariffs. On the contrary, the very object and aim of the report was to counteract the effects of the Tariff on the people of North Carolina. We believe it was at the very same session that this report was made, that Mr. Fisher joined with others in making another report denouncing protective tariffs as *unconstitutional*, declaring that it was a *usurpation* in Congress to exercise any such power as imposing Tariffs on the country for any other purpose than REVENUE. We see nothing in Mr. Fisher's report that made at all inconsistent with his present course. In fact, Mr. Fisher in his public speeches now declares that he is in favor of manufacturing in the South, and the further defence of the mechanics arts. We have just received a small pamphlet containing the substance of his speeches at Morgan's and Mt Pleasant, and in that we see that he not only denies that he is unfriendly to manufacturing, but avows his anxiety to see manufacturing and the mechanics rise, extend and flourish in the southern States; and he argues that they never can do this while the South is robbed and plundered as she is by the iniquitous Tariff of 1844.

But it seems that some people, and Mr. Gales among the rest, think no person can be friendly to manufactures who is not a high protective Tariff man. The Democrats all are friendly to manufactures, but they wish them to prosper by their own industry and enterprise, with what protection a revenue Tariff will give, and not by legalized plunder of the farmers and mechanics of the country We think it is time for such men as the Editor of the Register to learn that we may be friendly to manufacturing without being friendly to such an abominable law as the whig Tariff act of the year 1842

In 1831, a Free trade convention was held in Philadelphia, by the free trade and anti-Tariff men from every part of the Union. Mr. Fisher was appointed a Delegate to that convention from this part of North Carolina, and attended the same. That convention published an address, in which we find these words—"A numerous and respectable portion of the American people, do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right of Congress to establish it. They do not doubt,—*they utterly deny the* constitutional power of Congress to enact it." The system here objected to, was the Tariff of 1828. Now, the Tariff of 1842, is much more oppressive than that of 1828.

We will thank our friend of the *Standard* to give this article a place in his paper.

COL. BARRINGER AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Barringer is *now* the advocate of a "protective Tariff," and particularly so of the Tariff of 1842. How was he, in 1841, when he opposed Mr. G. W. Caldwell for Congress and before the District was changed? He then published a circular in which he says—"*I am opposed entirely to a protective Tariff.*" Again, he says—"I am in no event in favor of laying a Tariff but for *revenue alone.*" Again he says—"I am for adhering to the letter and spirit of the compromise act of 1833; which was and always has been satisfactory to the South, and the passage of which restored peace and harmony to our national country, and happiness to our people."

These were the sentiments of Mr. Barringer when he was seeking to get into Congress; but what a change after he once got in, and took his seat by the side and under the wing of John Q. Adams, and the other advocates of monopoly. During the very first Session after he got to Congress, he voted FIVE times against the repeal of the present Tariff, and now advocates its longer continuance on the people. Farmers and mechanics of North Carolina, if you want the high taxes to continue on you, vote for their advocate, Mr. Barringer. But if you wish them reduced to a revenue standard, vote for Mr. Charles Fisher, who will always be found acting with the friends of low taxes. The election will soon be here.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

As we anticipated, the new Postage Law which went into effect on the 1st instant, is working most disastrous consequences—particularly in the southern States, where the country Postmasters are resigning by hundreds. At this rate, in a short time one half of the country offices in the south will be discontinued, and with them one half of the southern papers will be discontinued;—for they cannot survive long after losing the means of circulation. It was, we suppose, to remedy the evil as much as possible, that the Postmaster-General lately issued the following orders:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 9, 1845.

Ordered, That, from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the [illegible] of letters at 30 per cent., and of newspapers [illegible] per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845, [illegible] short of the sum of $6 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent., for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of $6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same: the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1845, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

C. JOHNSON.

SPECTATOR, Jr.

De gustibus non disputandum.

Week before last, the federal sheet of this Town, contained a communication, over the signature of "Spectator, Jr.," which we would have noticed sooner, had we not been engaged in more important matters. The object of the writer, whom we know very well, is to traduce the editor of this paper, and at the same time show off his learning He is a clever enough fellow personally, but has an awful penchant for writing "for the papers," and besmearing everything he writes, no matter on what subject, with latin quotations. *De gustibus non disputandum*—that is, there is no disputing about tastes, in such matters, though it is horrible to the feelings of an unlatinised man to be compelled to read such productions. We never read the productions of this farcical writer, without thinking of the remarks of the Bishop of Toulouse in relation to the Abbot of Normoutier. While travelling, his companion proposed to stop and spend the night at the Abbot's house—

"What!" said the bishop impatiently, "ask hospitality of that mere murderer of languages, against whom the soul of every martyred letter in the alphabet will rise up in judgment at the last day?—Wot ye not, that though he hath scarce Latin to mumble a mass, yet would the fool be learned, and he betaketh him to a cunning priest, praying him for certain phrases of the Latin tongue to grace his speech withal; and sir priest, in a witty spleen, teacheth him phrases clean contrary to the meaning he seeketh to convey; so that he cannot utter his reasons in plain language, if they be not tagged with some remnants of ill assorted Latin. By the bones of St. Benedict, the founder of his rule, I had rather couch on the heath, than on the softest bed in the abbey of Normoutier. I would dream all night of the dispersion at Babel, or wake to be haunted by the ghost of some basely murdered quotation. Was it not, as we went on pilgrimage to holy St. John Beaucaire, in honour of the martyr Chateauneuf, that he broke forth with, How now, my fellow-pilgrims, what talk shall we beguile the way withal? for, as a father saith, *loquendi homines magistros habemus, tacendi Deos.*"—

Now, we don't mind what this "friend" of ours writes about us; but we protest against its being put in the shape of *latin* quotations, and they most wretchedly murdered. We fear it costs him too much labor and research; and as his friends in Cabarrus say he wakes up only about once a year, the travail necessary to bring forth such productions as his last article in our behalf, must be awful. Besides, his style of delivering his ideas reminds us of a young goat—with no sense, beating its brains out against every post. However, we suppose in due time we shall have another infliction from that quarter—another shot from his *receptaculum hædorum*—his receptacle of young goats. And may we not ask of Mr Spectator, "*si feras unum hædum duodecim mensibus quamdiu eris ferens gemelloes?*—that is, if you bring forth one young goat in twelve months, how long will you be in bringing forth twins? We translate our latin for "Spectator's" especial benefit;—whether there *is* any english to his or not, we cannot say. We mean no disrespect to him by it, and hope we shall not have to take up any more of our paper with a notice of his productions.

MORE STRANGE DOCTRINE.

We noticed last week, the singular course of the federal press in this District, in abusing Mr. Fisher as inconsistent—as a renegade, because in 1835, he was opposed to, and denounced a U. S. Bank and a Protective Tariff, and now continues to do the same thing;—while they who now abuse him thus, went with him in '35, in denouncing these heresies, but now advocate them with all their might.

In the last number of the federal paper at Salisbury, we discover a long homily of similar logic in relation to Mr. Fisher. He is charged with saying in 1839, that he would, if elected to Congress, "support the administration of Mr. Van Buren *when he believed it right*, and *oppose it when he thought it wrong.*" This was horrible, say these editors; and they go on to say, you must *support* an administration in every measure, or *oppose* it in every measure;—that it is ridiculous for a member of Congress to say he will support one of its measures which he believes to be *right*, and oppose another which he believes to be *wrong*—that he must *oppose* all, or *approve* all! This will doubtless sound strange to reflecting minds, but we assure our readers that these absurd and dangerous doctrines are boldly advocated in a labored editorial in the last Salisbury whig paper, which is the acknowledged organ of Col. Barringer in this District!

What is the tendency of such doctrines? Do not they strike a fatal blow to all political morals, to all political integrity? Is it Col. Barringer's intention, if re-elected, to oppose every measure of Mr. Polk's administration, even though he may deem some of them right, and calculated to advance the good of the country? We may judge so from the language of his organ at Salisbury. Mr. Fisher adopts no such doctrines. If he did, we would oppose his election. He will support the administration of Mr. Polk when he believes it right, and oppose it when he believes it wrong. A contrary policy is wrong, and must ruin the government.

THE DANGER AHEAD!

We tell the people of the South, that there is yet danger of defeat on the Texas annexation. Although her Congress has agreed to our Resolutions, we repeat that her Constitution as a State has to be submitted to our Congress and by it ratified, before Texas is in full fellowship as a member of the Union. Here is the last hope of the abolitionists and federalists to defeat annexation, and here they will make their last great death struggle. Are we mistaken in these apprehensions of danger? Read the following from a late number of the New York *Tribune* the acknowledged organ of the federalists and abolitionists of New York, and a paper of immense influence. Here we have the designs of these enemies of our institutions developed. That paper says:

"We have judged best, at this crisis, to give our readers the broadside of the entire Texas flotilla, 'regular,' and privateers. They are mainly exulting over their fraudulent triumph, and preparing to make the most of it. This is but natural. But they have no right to put words into the mouths of the opponents of annexation, which are utterly adverse to our sentiments. We tell them again, that the adversaries of annexation have not given up the contest, as they assert, and will not give it up while we have a gun which can be brought to bear. *We shall*

stand in Congress on every inch of holding ground—on the consummation of the gigantic iniquity directly; on the slave clause of the constitution of the new State; and on the admission into the Union of each new slave-holding State, which may be formed from Texian territory. Petitions from the people against admitting Texas with *a constitution guarantying eternal slavery, will pour into the next Congress with a million of signatures.* A case will probably be made up for the Supreme Court, to test there the validity of an act which even the *Courier* declares a violation of the constitution. Of course, it has not a shadow of rightful force; and we may fairly presume that the Supreme Court will pronounce it null and void. Conspirators! you have won an advantage of us by treachery and deceit! but do not calumniate us by saying we have laid down our arms. Come and take them.

* * * * * *

"*But let others do as they may, our banner hangs on the outer wall,* and we shall resist this monstrous complication of slavery, land-robbery, and thirst for plundered gold, until crushed back by main force.—Beaten here, we may be; but this present triumph of oppression and perfidy can be but temporary, *and will yet recoil on the heads of its contrivers.* Let them riot in their foully-won victory while they may, but forget not the day of retribution!"

Here is timely warning for the South and the friends of annexation everywhere. Will they take it? It is cast into our teeth, that at the next Session of Congress, the opponents of annexation will again rally in solid phalanx to defeat the adoption of the new Constitution of Texas—that they will dispute every inch of ground—particularly that part tolerating Slavery in the new State. People of the South-friends of annexation, prepare for the contest!—But how prepare? By sending to Congress a man who at the last Session fought side by side with these enemies of yours, on this very question? Who was found voting with those incendiaries Adams, Giddings, and others, to defeat this very measure of annexation? He now tells you the present mode of annexation, by Joint Resolution, is unconstitutinal;—therfore, he cannot help to carry it to a consummation, without falsifying his oath. He must, then, oppose it, and as he did before take sides with the New York *Tribune*, John Q Admas and the other federal fanatics of the north. Will you have such a man there to repersent you, people of the 2d District? Or will you not send CHARLES FISHER, a friend of annexation, and a southern man all over? Choose ye between them—the issue may be fraught with awful conquences to the South, and to the nation.

THE HESSIANS ARE COMING.

The whole federal press of the State are centering their labors upon this District, in the vain hope, no doubt, of saving their pet from defeat. There are two federal papers in the District, yet the Raleigh *Register*, the *Independent*, the Fayetteville *Observer*, and other such prints out of the District, have enlisted in *our* fight, and are zealous in their blows upon Mr. Fisher. Is Col Barringer unable to manage his own cause, with the help of two papers, and a host of federal lawyers who penetrate every nook and corner of the District with their special pleading? Why do not these editors attend to their own Districts?...But we ask them no odds. They may do their utmost. We have TRUTH on *our side, and that "must prevail."*

In another article we have paid our respects to the Englishman of the Register—a man who ever takes the side of England against this country.

The Independent comes out to justify Col Barringer for involving the State in the Rail Road debts. That is a desperate job, Mr. Loring, and one which none but a "*renegade*"—a character so much hated and abused by the federal press of this District, would at all undertake. That paper says a few Democrats supported these Rail Road projects as well as did Col. Barringer, and, therefore, Col. B. should not be blamed for getting the State into these difficulties. Ah, indeed! And do you federalists pattern after Democrats? Is all that Democrats do right? Why then do you oppose us? But while a few Democrats, who were interested in the Road, voted for saddling these debts on the people of the State, Col Barringer and nearly the whole federal party in the legislature went for them. Indeed, we have it from good *whig authority*, that had it not been for Col. Barringer's influence and exertions, the Rail Road Companies could never have gotten the money they did in 1840-'41. And if the Independent means to say that Senator Haywood or Gen. Saunders were in favor of giving this money to the Rail Roads as it was given to them—by involving the State in debt—its editor asserts that which he *knows* to be untrue.

But let it be borne in mind that the *Independent*, the now acknowledged organ of whiggery at Raleigh, justifies these Rail Road laws, and only tries to get Col. Barringer out of the difficulty by saying that a few democrats voted for the Bills he brought in—that a few democrats, through whose plantations and villages the Roads were to run, voted for them upon considerations of *local interest.* Did Col. Barringer have such inducements to influence him? Were these Roads to come even through *his section* of the State?

The *Observer* objects to some of our arguments on the Tariff. He asks if it is possible we believe what we say—that every cent of tariff tax is a protection to the home manufacturer? Yes, sir, we do; and so would you, could calm reflection on the subject enter your bosom. It is to our mind so plain, that we think any school boy might understand it But "there are none so blind as those who *will not* see." Let us suppose a case for our friend of the Observer. He publishes a paper weekly—so do we—say at the same price. Some of his papers come to this County, (which we do not regret.) Now, suppose we should say to our County Court—You want revenue, and I want protection in my business. Lay a tax of a hundred per cent. ($2) on every copy of the Fayetteville Observer which the Editor sends into this County, to be paid by the subscriber before he takes it from the Post Office. Would not the subscriber have to pay *four dollars* for his paper, instead of *two*, without this tax? And would that not act as a *protection* to us, by *excluding* the circulation of the Observer in this County and extending that of our own paper? This is precisely the operation of the tariff, when stripped of the disguise thrown around it by cunning politicians to hide its enormities from the people.

We say, let the Hessians of the federal press charge upon our District in all their fury—they will only meet the fate of similar tools directed against American liberty at its early dawn.

FLORIDA.

The first Legislature of the new State of Florida assembled at Tallahassee, on the 24th ult. The Senate was organized by electing the Hon. James A. Berthelot, President, and Thomas F King, Secretary. In the House, the Hon Hugh Archer was elected Speaker, and M D Papy, Clerk Both the presiding officers are from Leon county.

On the 3d day of the Session, the new Governor, Col MOSELY, was inaugurated His address is a well written document, thoroughly democratic in its tone, and imbued with genuine State rights doctrines of the school of '98 and '99. We make from it the following extracts:

"In relation, then, to our Federal Government, I feel myself at liberty to remark that I believe it to be a government of strictly limited powers, a government formed and established through the agency and by the express authority and assent of the States as independent sovereignties, by ceding, through a written Constitution, portioos of that sovereignty for certain enumerated and specified purposes, which could not be so readily effected by the States, as separate, independent communities; that the rights, powers and privileges, *not* thus transferred, were *reserved* as the rights of the States and of the people. That the exercise of any powers by the government thus established, other than those thus enumerated, or of such constructive powers as may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the enumerated powers, would be an usurpation of the rights of the States and of the people; a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution at once subversive of the compact—of the rights of the States and of the people.

"That among the most important and highly cherished of the reserved rights, is the right of *State interposition* under its constitutional authorities, as the *legitimate* remedy for *such* an act of usurpation on the part of the National Government."

"The history of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, leaves not a reasonable doubt of the fact, that a portion of the members of that distinguished body, advocated a strong central government, of consolidated powers at the expense of State Sovereignty. Such at least was the tendency of their measures. Another portion of the same body was for withholding those constructive powers from the government, *then* about to be established.

"It was the advocating or opposing these measures, in the formation of the constitution, that gave distinctive names to the parties, that then divided the Union; and the principles then avowed, and the measures issuing from them, have, from that to the present time, kept up the *same political* division."—The *one* claiming for the Federal Government the unlimted exercise of the constructive powrs, the *other* denying that right, and insisting upon confining it to such matters exclusively, as were of National importance; and in the success of which, the general welfare of the country was immediately and directly concerned. At the head of the former division was Mr. Hamilton, of the latter was Mr. Jefferson.

"It was this illegitimate exercise of constructive powers, that established the first National Bank, and gave birth to a system of political log-rolling, under the specious name of Internal Improvement—to a tariff for protection, with revenue as an incident, and to the distribution among the States, of the proceeds of the sale of the Public Domain. All of which measures, I take *this* occasion to declare, as the deliberate conviction of my judgment, to be infractions of the Constitution, as usurpations of the rights of the States: and apart from the Constitutional objection, as the unwise inexpediency of these, and kindred measures, I do not, however deem it proper, nor is it my present purpose, to discuss.

"With regard to the protective policy, I feel myself at liberty to remark (with due deference and a proper respect for the intelligence and patriotism of of those who think differently.) that if there be *any one* measure, (more than all others,) the offspring of constructive powers, which should be met with uncompromising hostility by the advocates of reserved rights and strict construction, it is that odious policy. It is an excresence of the Constitution maintained at the expense of the day-laborer, the mechanic, the mariner, the merchant, the planter: in fine at the expense of every species and class of industrial pursuits known to our country, but to the directors of the power-loom, and the lord of the spinning jinny. It operates upon every other species of industry, as it does upon the agricultural—it raises the price of the *necessaries* of life, and subjects *labor* which is then *capital*, to the competition of the rich capitalist. It is a tax upon every species of industry, *not* for the support of the government, *economically administered; but* to administer to the "pageantry of soulless monopolies" and add to the overgrown fortunes of a favored and haughty aristocracy."

FLORIDA SENATORS

The Hon. DAVID LEVY, and JAMES D. WESCOTT, Jr., have been elected U. S. Senators from the new State of Florida. They are both true Democrats and men of fine talents. Gov. Branch lacked only a few votes of getting the nomination in the Democratic caucus.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

MR. HOLTON: In your paper of the 13th instant, you are pleased to characterize me as a man "driven about by every wind of doctrine;" a political "renegade;" a man of "only five principles;" as having quit the Jackson ranks in 1832 to join the whigs; and abusing the Jackson party, "by every epithet" I "could devise." You charge, that after I quit the Jackson ranks, I "went about delivering whig addresses and desired to run as a whig candidate for Congress, but finding few to acknowledge his [my] claims, he [I] reluctantly kept back, and finding his [my] chance with the whigs was bad, he [I] whips around to the other party and turns to abusing his [my] former friends. Now, sir, in all this tirade of yours, you have wholly misrepresented both my *acts* and *motives;* and it must be allowed that you are either ignorant of my true character, or that you have designedly misrepresented it. In the first place I can feel pity for your *rashness*, in the last, nothing but contempt for your *baseness.*

I am not a believer in the infalibility of human nature; neither do I admit that our party devotion should predominate over our love of country; but rather whenever it shall be necessary, I hold it to be the duty of the citizen to sacrifice all, and even himself too, to the good of our common country.—Upon this maxim I have tried in an humble manner to act; and my motto shall still be, "my country first, my country last, and my country *all the time*;" although it should subject me to a thousand times more odium than has yet been thrown upon me by the snarling curs of party, no matter whether they be instigated by baseness of heart, or blindness of political zeal.

Whether I am now in the habit of "abusing my former friends," or whether, when I "left the Jackson ranks," I "abused that party by every epithet" I "could devise" I leave to be answered by those who have been in the habit of hearing me upon those subjects. As to my anxiety to be run as a "Whig Candidate for Congress," I am also willing for the facts to speak for themselves. In the spring of 1842 upon the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, I was brought forward by a portion of the citizens of the District to fill that vacancy:—and for a while had the field with as fair prospects of success as I could have desired, feeling well assured *that no opposition could be got out*, that could defeat me at that time. Col. A. Mitchell of Wilkes, was the only man in the District that my opponents thought *certainty* able to do it, and he utterly refused to run against me, and he urged me at Rockford as I had the District, to hold on—said he did not wish to run—that the only pledge he had given was, that if there was no candidate in the field, by the time he reached Rockford Court, he would take it, but, that I was fairly out. and he preferred my running. Col. Mitchell is an honorable man and still a member of the Whig party, and I will leave it for him to say, whether the above statement in relation to our meeting in Rockford, be not *strictly* true;—and further, whether I did not on that occasion *urge him to take* the District, assigning as my reason the fact, that while he entertained opinions in consonance with my own, he was better known over the District, and would be more acceptable to it than myself. Now, those who can see in this a *desire* to run for Congress or anything else, other than desire to be serviceable to our fellow men, and country in general, (which ought to move and actuate us all,)

"Has optics keen
To see what is not to be seen."

But you say I "went about making whig addresses" and insist that I "desired to run as a *Whig* candidate for Congress. If in this, you wish to *insinuate*, that I even, *at any time in my life*, advocated the doctrine of the whig party, as they are *now* expounded, and have been *since* the ——a session of 1841; or that the reason I have failed to do is because the Whig party failed to run me for Congress. I repel the slanderous imputation, and challenge you to the proof. In February, 1843, seeing as I thought, the proneness of the Whig party to depart from the principles they *professed* to advocate in 1840, and a strong disposition to revive many of the doctrines of the old Federal school, or more properly to speak, seeing that the old "leven" of Federalism was about to "leven the whole lump" of the Whig party, I did go "about" to Salisbury, and there faithfully warn the Whig party of the impolicy of reviving the Protective Tariff—the impolicy of the *Distribution* system, when there was no surplus—the impolicy of a United States Bank, except upon principles compatible with the rights of the States and totally removed from foreign influence, as well as the impolicy of their great relief measure; the Bankrupt Law. And on this occasion I did warn the Whig party, that if they pursued the course they were then pursuing, they must, and would be a defeated party. How near I was right let their present condition determine. And I feel proud in the belief that if this is to be construed into a desire on my part to run for Congress, it will at least be conceded by all candid men of both parties to have been an honorable *desire*. Not the cringing sycophantic desire of the mere political partizan, but a *desire* if possible, to save the party with which I was acting from defeat and disgrace and the country from misrule and ruin, and by the way, if that was a "Whig address" it is a pity you had not had more of them.

But it seems your keen and penetrating vision has brought to light one circumstance, that must be fatal to myself: that I am a "renegade"! Now, I would like to know, if to change from the political party to the other, constitutes renegadeism! When was it that the Whig party, and yourself imbibed such a holy horror of the character? Was it when such men as John M. Morehead, Willie P. Mangum and George E. Badger, "left the Jackson ranks" and were very soon made the Great Apostles of Whiggery in North Carolina? Or was it in 1836 when Judge White was taken warm from the Democratic ranks and run by the whigs with great unanimity, for the first office in the Nation? Or was it still later, when the republican Harrison, and John Tyler, who was known throughout his whole life to have been devoted (though "every inch a whig") to the fundamental principles of the Democratic faith?—Was it in 1840, when the forests were laid waste to construct log cabins, and gourds and coon-skins collected by thousands to *decorate* them; and the citizens of our country were *rallied* and marched about with measured step, to the stirring tune of "Rosin the Bow"—all to make "Renegades"—that is, to change men's political opinions, that you, sir, imbibed such *distaste* for the character? It seems, it is all right to bring men from democracy to whiggery, no matter what the means used may be; but once in the coils of the party, we must pay profound reverence to the behests of the great captains, or be lacerated beyond measure by the *corporals* and *understrappers* of the corps. A course so hollow-hearted and despicable, can only meet with the scorn and contempt of the candid and the good.

But I will close this communication with a single remark in relation to the Editor of the "Carolina Watchman." I suppose, from the estimation in which he seems to hold "small bugs," that he is beginning to be *disgusted* with his own *buzzing;* if so, he is a more hopeful case than I had supposed him to be. Perhaps at some more convenient season, I may pay my respects to him in a more particular way. AMOS WEAVER.

June 30, 1845.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Our intelligence from the Second District is truly animating M.. Fisher is pressing Republican principles and measures before the people with great power, and Col. Barringer is evidently giving back before the light and energy of truth! Onward gallant and accomplished champion of the immortal Mecklenburg District. The eyes of the people in all sections are upon you; and a long, loud, and triumphant shout will great you in the proud hour of your success

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, always able and vigorous, never exhibited more spirit and skill than it does now. Thanks to Mr. Hampten for those sledge-hammer blows upon the front of modern Whiggery. He could not have done a better service than by re-publishing, as he has done, the excellent and unanswerable speech of Senator Jeffreys, of Franklin, on the liabilities of the State for *Whig* schemes of internal improvement That speech must carry conviction wherever it is read

Standard.

From the Raleigh Standard

LETTING THE CAT OUT!

The Independeut of the 2d instant publishes a communication from C. C. Battle, Esq. which, considering the position of the author as one of the Federal nominees for Congress in this District, and his prominence with that party, deserved some notice Had Mr. Battle been the candidate instead of Mr. Haughton, he would, he says in his communication, have proclaimed boldly and freely the duty of the Federal Government to issue *two hundred million of dollars* worth of scrip, at 3 per cent. to be credited to the States, and based upon the public lands—each State's quota to be applied to the payment of their several debts, to promote internal improvements &c. If this be the doctrine of the federal party in North Carolina, as we have repeatedly charged, and as it undoubtedly is in various other sections of the union, it is certainly high time the fact were known; and we confess ourselves much obliged to Mr. Battle for the candid manner in which he has done his share to make the avowal public.

The party are sufficiently notorious for their habits of concealment and disguise; but no one will deny that Mr. Battle represents them fully and faithfully in this instance, in wishing to saddle the national Congress with the responsibility of "checkering the country with every species of improvement" Hence, the great and unceasing aim of the leaders of the federal party, to pull down the barriers between the powers and duties of the General Government and those of the separate States; hence their habit of regarding the former as omnipotent, and the latter as totally dependent; and hence, again, this monstrous and dangerous scheme *of the assumption of State debts by a law of Congress*

The federal party have long been in favor of this measure, by the indirect and insidious means of distribution, as they call it, though afraid of the word *assumption*; but in the rapidly growing tendency of their zeal for merging the political independence of the States in the Federal Government, they are now beginning to talk more "boldly and freely," and we take Mr Battle as a substantially true exponent of their principles in this business.—For the present we have merely to remark, that the democratic party in this District and elsewhere are undivided in their opposition to any such principles. They believe that each State should pay its own debts and for its own improvements; and that to stretch the arm of the General Government over the States for such purposes, would be a high-handed usurpation of authority, and utterly subversive of the Union. The measure is one, however, well calculated to enlist the sympathies and support of stock jobbers, as it will open a wide field for speculation; and more especially is it likely to win favor with the manufacturing capitalists of the North as its operation will keep the national treasury empty, and fasten an immense debt upon the government. For be it known, these evils are always hailed with joy by that class, as laying fresh foundations for increasing the public taxes, and perpetuating the odious system of high protective tariff

From the Constitution.

NO HORIZONTAL TARIFF.

ALBANY, July 1, 1845.

"I entirely concur in your views, so far as they are developed, upon the subject of the tariff. A tariff *for revenue* is what the Democratic party demands, and what justice and sound policy must at last accord to them. And yet there is one principle of protection itself I mean one fixed and uniform rate, or, as it is usually called, horizontal tariff. Are you in favor of a horizontal tariff? We, the people, desire to know the opinions of the press and the politicians upon this point as well as others. We want to know upon whom we can depend."

The foregoing extract from a letter, treating at large upon politicial topics, and from a source of abilities and enlarged experience, touches one point in connection with the subject of the tariff, which is indeed, of great importance. We proceed to answer the question of our correspondent frankly and explicitly. We are absolutely and irreconcilably opposed to a horizontal tariff The practical application of such a principle would, in our judgment be little less prejudicial and disastrous to our commercial interests—or, in other words, to the cause of free trade—than the doctrine of the protectionists Both would be alike restrictive and prohibitory in their operation. They might differ somewhat in degree, but very little in principle

No Government can be administered without the necessary pecuniary means to carry it on All wise and prudent Governments will raise this amount in that way which is most convenient, and least burdensome to the people. It has been found by experience, most expedient and convenient to raise the necessary revenue to carry on the operations of our Government, by levying a duty upon imports. But, as all duties upon imports are, to some extent, a hindrance upon the freedom of commerce, it is proper that the rate should be as low as possible, and varied with the nicest judgment and most experienced discrimination, so as to raise the greatest amount of revenue with the lowest rate of duty. This discrimination for revenue is absolutely necessary, because the imposition of one uniform rate—say twenty-five per cent—would prevent the importation of a great number of articles. Some, because of their great bulk and inconsiderable value would be prohibited; and others, because of their great value and small bulk, it would be cheaper to smuggle than to pay the duty upon. Such, for instance, would be the case with jewelry The returns to the Treasury Department for the year 1844, shows that articles to the amount of $537,186 were imported in that year. And even at the present low rates of 7 and 7½ per cent, these returns probably do not exhibit one-half of the amount of jewelry brought into the United States in that year We have heard it stated with great confidence, that its introduction by smuggling can be insured for eight or ten per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that the rate of duty must be less than the rate of insurance upon the illicit article, or else none would pass through the custom-house, and, consequently, no revenue arise from it. There is a maximum rate of duty for every imported article, by which the greatest amount of revenue may be raised without burdening importations; carried beyond that point, importations would fall off till they reached the point of prohibition, and the importation of the article would cease altogether. In the article of jewelry, we have seen that the rate per cent. of the duty at which its importations would cease entirely, would be very low. The rate of duty by which the greatest amount of revenue would be raised without retarding importation would vary generally between the lowest and the highest rate of duty which it would be proper to impose. Hence, it results, that a horizontal tariff is unwise, inexpedient, and improper—and we might add, impracticable The effects of the protective tariff and the horizontal tariff are in many respects the same They prevent importations, burden commerce, and tend to break it down. Whilst it is the object and the effect of a discriminating revenue tariff to encourage importations, and to lay its burdens so lightly upon each article, that no obstacle may be imposed upon the freedom of its introductions The perfection of any tariff system, is, after assuming any maximum rate of duty—as for instance 25 per cent.—so to discriminate below that amount, *for revenue*, that the greatest amount may be raised by the lowest rate on each article, compatible with the object to be attained. To ascertain this rate—to impose these duties judiciously and safely—to discriminate most advantageously, requires judgment, experience patience, and candor. Such a tariff we hope to see adopted at the next Congress. Let it be laid in reference to those great principles of justice and expediency, alike applicable to all conditions of the people, in all sections of the country, and suitable to all periods of time.

The question of our correspondent is answerd. And, if we have not greatly failed in our reasoning, he must perceive, that a horizontal tariff equally with a protective tariff, is wrong in principle, unjust in operation, and wholly improper and inexpedient.

Two gentlemen the other day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject of which it was quite evident both were profoundly ignorant A big bull dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, was aroused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman, who had been quietly sipping his wind while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

The war is waxing warm in the 2d District, if we judge of the abuse heaped on Mr. Fisher, and the endeavors of the whig press to force him off the them, galling subjects of Texas and the Tariff, and bring him out on minor issues, and old exploded nullification doctrines. The object cannot be effected by abuse, that's certain, and as to argument, it is equally certain that the democrats have the advantage. We have too much respect for our candidate, our party, and our whig friends who may feel disposed to unite with us on the question of Texas, to attempt to carry our end by any other means than by *truth* and principle.—*Lincoln Courier.*

Mr. Barringer, we understand in his late speech at Salisbury, asserted that he would carry *Catawba* county. It will be remembered that this and that County vote together, and that Mr. Craige beat the hon. gentleman *only* 849 votes; *how*, then has Mr. B. gained over so many to his side? We hear of no changes, therefore we ask, *how will he do it?*

Ib.

MARRIED,

At Hopewell church, Chester District, S. C., on Sunday the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Nowland, WILLIAM F. DAVIDSON, Esqr., of Charlotte, No. Car., to Miss CHARLOTTE M. GOOCH, of Chester District.

In this County, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Jno. Hunter, Mr. STANHOPE HUNTER to Mrs. S. A. BOYCE.

Departed this Life,

In this Town, on Tuesday last, 15th inst., MARY J. C. CALHOUN, daughter of Dr. J. M. Hapfield, aged 11 years.

In this County, on the 30th ult,. Mrs. CECELIA ANN IRWIN, consort of Mr. James Irwin, aged about 36 years. She was taken sick just one week previous to her death, and bore her sickness with christian fortitude. Having been a consistent member of the Associate Reformed Church for several years, she proved the sincerity of her profession by a christian death. She has left a husband and two children to mourn a loss which is to them irreparable.—*Com.*

Obituary.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Died, in this Town, very suddenly, on Monday, the 7th instant, Mr. JAMES L. MARTIN, in the 28th year of his age.

Frequent as we have been called, within a few months past, to follow to the tomb the remains of fellow citizens, seldom, if ever, did the death of a young person in our midst excite so deep and universal a feeling of regret, as did that of our deceased friend, or open so widely the fountains of our tears. It is true, that the suddenness of his death had its influence. There were some in the immediate neighborhood of his residence who knew not that he was in town, until they heard he was dead. He arrived in Town from the country on Sabbath afternoon, and on the next day by 2 o'clock he was a corpse.

He had but a short time since returned from New York, where he had spent the last spring, with an uncommon share of health and strength, and was on the eve of returning, when death came and cut him down as with a stroke. Alas! how true is the adage, that "in the midst of life we are in death;" and how truly dark and mysterious are the dispensations of Providence—"How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." But how difficult to a community, and how distressing to near and dear friends to behold one of their number taken from their midst, as in a moment, while the prospects of a long, useful, and honorable life were so fair and promising. His prosperity in business hitherto, and his generous support of all who had the ordinary claims of society or relationship upon him, were evidence for him that had he lived to the full age of man, he would have been to the community in which he lived a pillar as well as an ornament. Kind-hearted and amiable in his disposition, and gentlemanly in his deportment, none knew him but to admire his character—none associated with him but he had their esteem. And that trait of character which is the foundation of all lasting prosperity, and which adds a lustre to all the other virtues, was undeniably his, and that is, honesty. For his manly virtues and engaging manners, his praise was as extensive as his acquaintance.

But while we have been thus suddenly and mournfully deprived of himself, he has left to our Town, and especially to his youthful companions, an example of those virtues which ennoble and dignify human nature worthy of all imitation.

"The dear delights we here enjoy,
And fondly call our own,
Are but short favors borrowed now,
To be repaid anon."

AUCTION

At the Charlotte Female Academy.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, will be sold at public sale, (at the Academy,) the

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE

In use at the Academy, consisting of

Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Venetian Window Blinds, transparent Window Shades, Bedsteads, and Mattresses.

The various utensils of the KITCHEN, with a very superior COOK STOVE. Also, one COW.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON.

July 18, 1845. 18w2

Make your Tax Returns.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will attend at my office in Charlotte from the 9th to the 31st inst., (embracing the last 20 working days in July,) to receive the lists of taxable property subject to be returned at this place. C. J. FOX, J. P.

July 7, 1845. 18w3

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Nathaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON, Admr.

July 11, 1845. 18w3

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., living five miles from Charlotte, on the Mason's Ferry road, a brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, three white feet, blaze in his face, and short tail. Said horse was got from Geo. Todd, who got him from Marcus Boyd, 8 miles above Lincolnton, to which place he will likely go unless taken up. If delivered in Charlotte, at Mr. Norment's Hotel, or information given me so that I get him again, a liberal reward will be given.

DAVID WEANT.

July 18th, 1845. 11§-tf.

Journal will insert two weeks.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office

POETRY.

PARTING.

BY W. ROSCOE.

How painful the hour that compels us to part
With the friends that we cherish, as gems of the heart;
But ah, more severe when the parting is told
With a voice unimpassioned, an aspect that's cold;
When the sigh meets no sigh from an answering breast,
When the hand pressing warmly vainly sues to be prest;
For then 'tis not absence alone we deplore,
But friendship decayed and affection no more.

From the friends that we love when we wander alone,
Our thoughts unexprest and our feelings unknown,
Whilst hope strives in vain through futurity's gloom
To destroy one bright moment in season to come;
But then if a sigh be but heard from the breast,
If the hand pressing warm in requital be prest,
Some soft recollections will still be in store,
Though in parting we feel we may never meet more.

SONG.

Grant me, ye powers, one wish to meet,
In some sequestered grove,
To find an humble calm retreat,
With peace and mutual love.

A friend to share the social hour,
And every joy improve;
Where sense and sweetness might have power
To give a zest to love.

Ambition, influence, folly, hence;
Far, far from me remove;
I only ask a competence,
With peace and mutual love.

VARIETY.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

OUT OF HEART.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"Why so sad, Ernest?" said the yong wife to her husband, affectionately twining her arms around his neck and kissing him.

He looked up with a sad smile and replied:

"I am almost out of heart, Mary. I think of all pursuits, a profession is the worst. Here have I been, week after week and month after month—and I may soon say year after year—waiting for practice, yet without success. A lawyer may volunteer in a celebrated case, and so make himself; but a physician must sit patiently in his office, and, if unknown, see men without half his acquirements rolling in wealth, while he perhaps is starving. And it will soon come to that," he added bitterly, "if I do not get employment."

An unbidden tear started into the wife's eye, but she strove to smile, and said:

"Do not despond, Ernest. I know you have been unfortunate so far, but you have talents and knowledge to make your way, as soon as you get a start. And, depend upon it," she added with a cheerful look, "that will come when you least expect it."

"So you have told me often; but the lucky hour has never come," said her husband despondingly.

"And now every cent of my little fortune has been expended, and our credit will soon be gone when it is found we do not pay. What then is to become of us?"

Ernest was in a mood which the most sanguine sometimes experience, when disappointment after disappointment has crushed the spirit, and the voice of hope is no longer heard within. His wife would have given way to tears, if she had been alone; but she felt the necessity of sustaining him and answered cheerfuly—

"And what if every cent *is* gone? Have no fear that we shall starve. God sent ravens to feed Elijah, and he will yet interpose for our aid. Trust in him, dear Ernest."

The husband felt rebuked, as she thus spoke, and answered less despondingly—

"But really, Mary, this want of success would try the stontes spirit. The mechanic, the day laborer, the humblest farmer is sure of his food and raiment, but I, after having spent years in study, have wasted years besides waiting for practice: and now, when all my fortune is gone, if I resort to other means of livelihood I lose all I have spent, both of time and money, and must forever abandon the idea of pursuing my profession. It is too hard!" and he arose and walked the room with rapid strides.

His wife sighed, and remained silent. But after a moment or two she arose, went up to him, and fondly encircling him with her arm, said,

"Dear Ernest, you must not worry yourself so. You but think it painful for me to meet poverty, I know, a woman never regards such things when she loves. A crust of bread, a log-cabin, would be preferable to me if I shared them with you, than a palace with any other. But it will not come to this. Something within assures me you will yet be great and rich. Have patience only for a little while longer. There—there is a knock at the door now—it may be for you."

As if her words had been prophetic, the little girl, their only servant, appeared at this crisis and said the doctor was wanted in a great hurry. With an exulting smile his wife ran for his hat, and then sat down, with a beating heart to await his return.

It was almost the first summons that the young physician had received, though he had resided in the village for more than a year. The place too, was large and populous, but there were several medical men of large practice, and all these combined to put down their young rival. More than once heretofore Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair; but his young wife cheered and encouraged him, though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up. Mary Linwood was, indeed, that greatest of all blessings a *good wife*; she sympathized with her husband, economised to the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despondency from his heart.

Hour after hour she sat there, awaiting her husband's return, yet still he came not. At last darkness set in, and she began to feel uneasy. She was about rising to go to the door, when she heard her husband's foot on the step, and hurrying out she met him in the hall.

"God bless you, Mary, for an angel as you are," were his first words. "If it had not been for you I should have given up long ago, and now my fortune is made."

Breathless with anxiety to hear all, yet not unmindful of his probably wearied condition, Mary hurried her husband into the little sitting room where the tea-things were laid, and began to pour out the refreshing beverage with a trembling hand, while Ernest told the history of his day's absence.

"I found," he said, "I was sent for to old Governor Huston's—the richest and most influential man, you know, in the country—and when I got there I learned, to my surprise, that the Governor had been thrown from his carriage and was thought to be dying. All the physicians of the town had been sent for, one after another, but none could aid him. In despair, his wife, without orders, had sent for me. It was his only chance, for life depended on a new and difficult operation, which none of the older physicians had ever seen performed. Luckily I had assised at one when a student. I stated what I thought could be done. The old Governor is a man of iron nerves and quick resolution; so, when he heard the others say they could do nothing for him, he determined to commit himself to my hands. I succeeded beyond my hopes, even the other physicians were forced to acknowledge my skill; and there is now nothing but care required to make my patient as well as ever. On parting he put this roll of notes in my hand."

Mary was in tears long before her husband finished his narration; but her heart went up in thankfulness to God for having thus interposed just at the crisis when hope seemed gone.

From that day Ernest Linwood was a made man. The fame of his skillful operation was in every one's mouth; and, by the aid of his patient, who now became his patron, he stepped, at once, into a practice among the best families of the place.—Wealth as well as reputation flowed in upon him; but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection, he said, had cheered and sustained him when out of heart.

"There is nothing," he would say, "like a faithful wife: under God our weal or woe for this life depends on her. If she is desponding, your own sanguine spirit catches the infection: but if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you on in the darkest hours and enable you to achieve what you, at first, thought impossibilities. Our success in this world, as well as our happiness depends chiefly on our wives. Let a man marry one, therefore, 'equal to either fortune,' who can adorn his riches or brighten his poverty; and who, under all circumstances, will be truly his *help mate*."

THAT'S RIGHT, LADIES.

A female correspondent of the Albany Argus is determined to retaliate upon Mr. Caudle, and expose some of the beauties on the other side. Here is her first chapter, and well it is recorded:

"*Mr. Grump returns from a journey. His wife meets him at the front door.*

Eh! Susan—You are here. All well, I suppose. What! Children sick with the measles? Little Tom had a bad fall? Well, it's always so I think. A man need not expect to set foot in his own house, without being greeted with evil tidings. Don't keep me here in the draft, I've a shocking cold.—Want good nursing. Suppose I can't get it now, since children all under the weather. They will be attended to no doubt, whatever becomes of me. Give me some tea, as soon as you can, with a little toast. Susan, not too brown, remember, but just my mother's toast (if you can,) with a pickled oyster or two, after my journey. Mind the tea is hot. No slops for me. Will I see the children? Not now. After I've had my tea. Can't bear anything more at present. Heigh ho! 'A bachelor leads an easy life.' Pity one can't know when they're well off! Tea not ready yet! Well, heaven grant me patience. It was never so at my mother's, before I was noosed. She had always a nice oyster pie or something of that sort, if one came home unexpectedly or brought a friend to dinner.

What do you say? I desired you to economise as closely as possible, on account of that heavy endorsement that is likely to ruin me? If I did, economy is one thing, and meanness another, and saving about your own useless trumpery, is a different matter from starving a man in his own house. There, now! tears, I declare! Well its always so—I can't say a kind word by way of advice (which heaven knows every one needs) but you must fall to weeping. I'm thankful that I'm a patient man—that I can't be disturbed by trifles, no nor by great events either. Had that been possible, I should have been a dead man long ago. Then you might have cried indeed, for you would have been left a lonely widow, to the end of your days, I'll take my oath on it. I am glad if any thing stops your tears, but I thnught such an idea would make them flow the faster.—Tea ready you say? Well I'll see if you have anything fit to eat, and you can stay in the room in case anything should be wanted. It would be a wonder indeed if nothing was forgotten.

Mr. Grump seats himself at the table, and after swallowing a plate full of buttered toast, four dozen of pickled oysters, and sixteen cups of tea, falls asleep in his chair, to the great relief of his wife, who quietly glides up stairs to her sick children."

RECIPES.

To Cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says, the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold throughout the day.

Tomato Catsup.—Cut tomatoes in slices, and on every layer sprinkle a little salt; let them stand a few hours, then add a little horse-radish, garlic, pepper and mace; boil well and strain, then bottle, cork, and seal for use.

To have Green Peas in Winter.—Take the peas when they are plenty, shell them, wash and scald in hot water, then drain, put them into bottles, and pour on strong brine enough to cover: on this pour a thin layer of good salad oil, cork tight, then dip the corks into melted pitch. The bottles should be quite full, and kept upright.

Fine Pickle for Meat—Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, each 5 pounds; saltpetre, 1 pound; pimento (bruised,) 5 ounces; black pepper (bruised,) 3 ounces; nutmegs (rasped,) 1 ounce; boiling water 5 gallons. Mix. This not only imparts a fine red color to the meat, but also gives it a most delicious flavor.

Ointment for the Foot Rot in Sheep—Lard, 1 lb.; turpentine, 1 lb; tallow, 1 lb; sulphate of copper (powdered,) 1 lb; rape oil, 1 lb.; black rosin, 1 lb. Melt, and well mix.

To Pickle Onions—Take off the outside skin, and "top and tail" them; then put them into bottles and add sufficient vinegar to cover them. Put also a few mustard seeds into each bottle, and a blade of mace. It is said that a spoonful of salad oil to each bottle, will keep the onions white.

To Destroy the Bee Miller.—To a pint of water, sweetened with honey or sugar, add half a gill of vinegar; set in an open vessel at the side or on top of the hive. When the miller comes at night, he will fly into the mixture and be drowned.

U. S. Receipt Book.

Muffins—Take 3 pints of flour, 1 pint lukewarm water, 1 teacup full of baker's yeast, 1 great spoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Make up in the morning for tea, or at night for breakfast.

To Improve bad Yeast.—Add a little flour and sugar, and let them work together for a short time.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Davidson College.

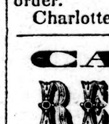
THE students will be examined on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst. The Committee of Examination are:—Rev. Messrs. Jacobs, Peacock, Lockridge, Cyrus Johnson, and J. M. Wilson, together with Wm. L. Davidsou, Esq., and C. W. Harris.

On Wednesday, the 30th, several addresses are to be delivered publicly before each of the literary societies; and the Trustees are expected to meet.

The Commencement will be on Thursday, 31st.

July 11, 1845. 17-te

BLACKSMITHING.



Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

The Washington Union contradicts the statements, that the negotiation concerning the Oregon question will be transferred to London.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.

Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.

Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.

Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chum & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.

F. Emmons.

F.

Andrew Flannigan.

G.

William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.

Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hartt,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.

Caleb Irwin.

J.

Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, E. James.

K.

Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday,
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.

Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Macguert.

O.

Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.

John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks,
R.

Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs. Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.

James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.

Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.

Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.

J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., } 14-t8a.
10th June, 1845. }

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88---F

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign

WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-F

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S C. D.

STATE OF NORHT CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12:::6w

Printer's fee $6.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39t-

December 9, 1843.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July 11, 1845. 17w3

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment o plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.